

The Ellsworth American,
N. K. SAWYER, EDITOR.
ELLSWORTH,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1858.
Republican Nomination.
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOT M. MORRILL.
OF AUGUSTA.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District will meet in Convention, at Ellsworth, on Friday the sixteenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a Representative in the next Congress from said district.
Each of the towns, and plantations will be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes given for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1857.
JOSEPH B. HALL,
W. B. SMITH, of Congress.
SAMUEL WASSON,
JOHN L. MOORE, of Call.
June 15, 1858.

Republican Caucus.
The Republicans of Ellsworth are hereby requested to meet at Ellsworth, on Monday the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Congressional District Convention to be held in Columbia on the 16th inst. Also delegates to attend the County Convention. Also to choose delegates to the County Convention.
Ellsworth, July 5th, 1858. For Union Towns Com.

Republican Caucus.
The American Republicans of Ellsworth are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, July 10th, at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Congressional District Convention to be held in Columbia on the 16th inst. Also to choose delegates to the County Convention.
Ellsworth, July 5th, 1858. For Union Towns Com.

Republican Caucus.
The Republicans of Ellsworth, and all other citizens opposed to the Extension of Slavery and to the Administration of James Buchanan, are invited to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday Evening, July 10th, at 7 o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the County and Congressional District Conventions and to select a Town Committee for the year ensuing, and to transact any other business that may come before them.
For Union Towns Com.

Republican Caucus.
The American Republicans of Ellsworth, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, July 10th, at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Congressional District Convention to be held in Columbia on the 16th inst. Also to choose delegates to the County Convention.
Ellsworth, July 5th, 1858. For Union Towns Com.

CAMPAIGN AMERICAN CONVENTION.
We will send the American from and after this time, until the September election, for 25 cents per copy, payable in advance.
Will our Agents take notice and send in the names? No time should be lost.

"The LONE STAR," in Maine, of Slavery, nominated for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District. Hon. Bion Bradbury the Candidate of the Peter Funk Politicians.

Every observing man in this Congressional District has been aware for the last six months, of a deep laid scheme of the politicians of the hunker tribe, to slaughter their old candidate for Congress, and to put on the stage Hon. Bion Bradbury, the standing Collector at Eastport for the last quarter of a century. The thing came to a head on Wednesday at Columbia, and Mr. Wiswell who has spent his money and time freely whenever called upon, in the service of those who have slaughtered him, is laid away quietly, to be fed on promises that are as feeble and unreal as a "will-o'-the-wisp."

The dead-heads of the party, the foggy politicians throughout the State, the occupants of the President's Custom Houses and Post Offices, the fossilized remains of the old Silver Gray wing of the party—the squad that never knew any other democracy, than to hurra for slavery and curse a "nigger, have all had a hand in cooking this pie.—The only trouble attending this arrangement was how to see the fall of the old candidate. This was a part of the programme which required the most skill to accomplish successfully. The savvy of a Frenchman, and the sleight of hand of a tight rope dancer, were necessary to the purpose. The question to be solved, was not "how not to do it," but how to do it. But the deed, as we predicted three months since, has been accomplished, and—

"Here Skuggs lies snug As a bug In a rug."
The executioners "nodded at the helm," during the ceremony.
The why and wherefore of this change—this discarding old gods and setting up new ones of more questionable genuineness, will deserve some notice hereafter. For the present we desire to speak of the candidate.

In the Democratic State Convention in 1849, when there was a Democratic party that had principles, and it dared to avow them, resolutions were introduced taken almost literally from the message of Gov. Dana, asserting the right and the duty of the Government to prohibit the extension of slavery and not to "surrender what rightfully belongs to the free laborers of the whole country."
The convention was composed of more than six hundred members, and of this whole number Bion Bradbury was the only one that voted no, thereby gaining for himself the poor compliment of being the "Lone Star" of slavery in Maine. He, for a long time, was the leader of a squad of adamant hunkers, not over a baker's dozen of them, twice told, yet of such power and influence as, in a good degree, to shape the policy of the party in the State.

Upon the mere questions of slavery extension and Wilmot Provision, Mr. B. has as clear a record as any man of the famous Acomac county, Va. where pedagogues and newspapers have never yet dared to enter, and where "piggers" are the staple article of commerce. He never yet uttered a solitary word on the negro question, or the free labor question which did not coincide with the views of the Southern extremists, and did not come up to the "mud sill" views of Senator Hammond's recent speech.
Hon. Bion Bradbury is considered one of the most shrewd politicians in the State.—He possesses good talents, great suavity of manner, and is a good speaker. He early found out that Talleyrand's description of the use of language, is what a mere politician most needs to learn. We shall find him on the stump, becoming all things to all men; as versatile in expedients as ever Falstaff was, and as ready to make good promises.

Prepare, gentlemen of the Sixth Congressional District, to give the
"LONE STAR"
a terrible defeat at the ensuing election. It will be as the war said, when Jim Wilson flogged Isaac Hill, "flogging the Administration." The old fogies, the enemies of human rights, and Northern and National interests, will fall with their leader and director, the man who voted against free laborers of the North, at a party Convention.

The Navigation Laws.
The select Committee on the tariff, of which Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, an ardent Buchanan Democrat is chairman, at the late session of Congress reported in favor of repealing the navigation laws of the country, and throwing open our coasting trade to foreign nations upon equal terms with our own. No surer method could be taken to destroy the business of the Northern Atlantic States, nor one more clearly demonstrating the sectional animosity of the party in power at Washington.

"Whom the Gods will to destroy, they first make mad," is being again verified in the Buchanan party. To openly attack such important interests—interests which have always been so carefully guarded and protected as the navigation interests of the country, evinces a madness which borders on destruction. This Buchanan party never yet had a parallel, and the majority of the people earnestly pray that it may never have; and a reasonable prospect is entertained that the earnest wish of the people will be realized.

In 1789, the shipping of the country was not sufficient for the transportation of the domestic produce of the country, and a large portion of that employed was owned by foreigners; and in 1790 the first act was passed imposing duties on foreign tonnage. These duties were called discriminating duties, and were six cents per ton on vessels built in the United States; but belonging wholly, or in part to subjects of foreign powers, to thirty cents per ton. Vessels not of the United States of two hundred tons burthen, entering our ports, paid \$20 sterling tonnage duty, and for a cargo valued at \$2000 sterling, they paid \$15 sterling extra duty more than did the vessels of the United States of the same tonnage, and laden as above named.

These acts of the American government stimulated the shipping interest at home, and our commercial marine began to rise rapidly and regularly, and the foreign tonnage diminished. These duties have been modified to some extent, but the principle of protection to this important branch of national strength and prosperity has been always carefully guarded. Supposing the cheap vessels of our neighbors of the Provinces should have the same privileges of engaging in our coasting trade as our own vessels, how long would our ship carpenters find employment at home, and how soon again would we see the long line of Maine sea coast dotted with ships on the stocks, as it has been? Maine has built more tonnage in a year than any state in the Union. This could never be said of her again, if her carrying trade is to be shared on equal terms with foreign vessels; and if the freightage business of the whole country is to be thrown open to foreign competition, we must contrive some way to annex the neighboring Provinces, so that the material can be had cheap for constructing our vessels. More or less of the timber used for building the large crop of vessels turned off the stocks in this state, in 1855-6, came from the Provinces.

We copy from an exchange, not having the documents at hand to obtain the information ourselves, the following statistics, showing the rapid rise of our commercial marine under the acts of Congress alluded to above.
In 1790, 557 British vessels were employed in the commerce of the United States; in 1800, they were reduced to 132. In the year 1790, the American vessels so employed amounted to 1057. In the years 1791, 1792, 1793, 1800, 1158 British vessels cleared inward and outward between Great Britain and the United States; in the same time, 2961 American vessels were employed in the commerce between the two countries. In 1789, the British vessels which entered in trade of the United States, amounted to 233; those outward to 358. In 1790, those which entered inward amounted only to 42, and those outward to 57. In 1800, 551 vessels engaged in the trade of the United States entered inward in Great Britain, of which 50 only were British; of the 575 entered outward, only 36 were British.

The Bangor Times justly characterizes the Buchanan office holders convention at Augusta, as "a farce." The anti Leconteites were throttled, before the organization. The speeches made on the occasion were undignified and in exceedingly bad taste. Instead of having principles to promulgate, it seems as if the party thought all of its mission is comprehended in attacking ministers of the Gospel and glorifying James Buchanan.

Wilbur Sargent, the person stabbed in the affray at Dullard Town, in Ellsworth, the 3d, died Wednesday, of his wounds. George Floyd who stabbed him, was arrested and lodged in jail. No examination has been had of him.

Dr. N. Wheeler who is lecturing in Ellsworth on the subject of Phrenology, says he considers the people of that town, social, affectionate, kind, moral, intelligent, and enterprising. They must have improved in all these good qualities amazingly within a few years. What has become of the Sheet Iron Band, and the chaps who tarred and feathered the Priest.—[Calais Advertiser.]

Good East, Bro. Advertiser. There is no question about our improvement in all the good qualities that adorn man, and benefit society, and judging of the "border" city by its criminal record, there can be no doubt of the fact, that it (Calais) has at this time some of the "stuff" that "cast iron bands" are made of.

Vote on the Liquor Law.
At the recent session of the Executive Council, the vote upon the liquor laws submitted to the people on the 17th of June, was counted and declared. The aggregate was as follows:
For the Prohibitory Law of 1858, 18,864
For the License Law of 1856, 5,912
Penobscot County—total votes for Prohibition, 2,705; for License, 2,480; majority for Prohibition, 220. Arcoostook County votes, for License, 399; Prohibition, 370.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—That the Agricultural Society meets to-morrow, (Saturday), at ten o'clock to transact business of importance to the society.
Also that the Republican caucus is to be held at Lord's Hall at 7 o'clock.
And that the Republican Congressional Convention at Columbia, occurs the 16th inst.

Hon. Thomas Robinson.
The death of the Hon. Thomas Robinson which we announce in this week's American, is an event of deep and mournful interest, not only to this village, but the tidings will also awake sympathetic sorrow among all our friends of Mr. R. in all parts of our State—as also in many parts of our land.
Mr. Robinson was born in Litchfield in this State, where he passed his early youth. He was a graduate of Waterville College, soon after leaving which, he came to this village as a student at law in the Office of J. G. Deane, formerly of this place, late of Portland. Here Mr. R. has ever since resided in the active performance of the duties of his chosen profession. From the outset he took a prominent position at the Hancock bar—a position which he has ever honorably maintained.

Mr. Robinson was honorable and high-minded in the discharge of the duties of the legal profession, having an elevated sense of his responsibility to society. As a counsel and advocate, he was universally regarded as an honest man, seeking honest ends by honest means. The absence of all evasion, quibbling and trickery always caused his arguments to be listened to with interest, and made him peculiarly successful with a jury. But it is not our wish or province to descant upon Mr. R.'s attainments or reputation as a lawyer—that tribute to his memory and worth will more fittingly come from those intimately associated with him in the duties of his honorable profession.

Mr. Robinson did not confine himself exclusively to the duties of his profession—he took an intelligent interest in public affairs and acquired a commanding influence in political circles. He had been at different times a member of both branches of the State Legislature, where his industry, good sense and intelligence gave him an honorable position among the leading men of the State.

But we have no heart just now to dwell on the public career of him whose loss we deplore. It is in the more private circles of life that Mr. R. will be most deeply regretted and longed for. For thirty years he has been identified with the business and society of Ellsworth, and in every relation of life his influence has been general and elevating. Every good cause found in him a ready sympathy and efficient support.—Both from principle and from the impulses of his generous heart, he was public spirited. The cause of benevolence and virtue has lain in him a firm friend. Mr. R. was a man of decided religious convictions and evangelical sentiments. The Bible he revered as the word of God, and he showed his appreciation of the institutions of religion by generous aid in sustaining them, and by an habitual attendance upon the public worship of God in the Sanctuary. Great indeed is our loss, and long will this community mourn him. But when we think of that more private circle—of that sheltered home of which he was so long the head, the light, the joy—all other feelings give place to a tearful sympathy for those desolate ones in their overwhelming affliction. May the God of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless be their support.

Celebration.
There were no large gatherings in this county on the 5th, except such was the case at Bucksport. The largest one in this immediate vicinity, was at Surry village, under the direction of the patriotic and energetic ladies of that town. The Steamer Naragansett left her wharf in Ellsworth, at 7 o'clock with a large number of passengers, and the Livestock Stables were well patronized for the occasion.

The celebration was in a grove, which the Poet says, "were God's first Temple"—and why should they not be dedicated to services appropriate to this day. At 10 o'clock Rev. M. Dunbar invoked the Divine blessing upon our country and its institutions, and upon the assemblage. Frederick Jarvis Esq. read the Declaration of Independence, in a clear voice, and to a remarkably attentive audience. We venture the opinion that no one thought of charging it with containing "glittering generalities," while listening to it. The President of the day, E. Wood Esq. then introduced Hon. Arno Wiswell, who, after making an apology for the want of time for suitable preparation for the occasion, commenced his address by alluding to the earnest and patriotic spirit of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; quoting the language attributed to John Adams by Mr. Webster, as to the manner after generations would celebrate the day. He spoke of the disposition to commemorate the day, as not attributable to national vanity. He traced the struggle for independence through its varied changes, and devoted some space to the condition of the country, politically and morally, at the time of peace. The old Confederation was examined and its defects pointed out. Washington's fears of a failure of the experiment of self government, as expressed in letters to friends, was mentioned. A comparison between the women of the Revolution, and the "strong minded" women that recently met in Convention at Rutland, in a neighboring state, was drawn; and some pretty severe allusions to the crazy theories then advanced, were made. The Orator then entered into a minute comparison of the changes that have been wrought in 82 years. The Post Office statistics, and the tables of commerce were freely quoted from to show the rapidity of the nation's growth, and its immense power and boundless extent. He closed by appealing to all, to frown upon any and all attempts to sever the Union, and complimenting the ladies of Surry for their public spirit, &c. The Address was well written, and its delivery occupied about three quarters of an hour.

The Ellsworth Brass Band added much to make the time pass agreeably. W. A. Knowles Esq. was Toast Master, and read some very patriotic and appropriate toasts. We received them so late that we have no room to insert them.

An appeal for the Union's well on such occasions, and very appropriate. But the public have become so much accustomed to hearing old hunker politicians who have no love for any body or any thing, except the "loaves and fishes" plied for the Union, that it is with difficulty that an audience can be kept in humor to hear the matter alluded to, even when it is appropriate. The best way to keep alive a love for the Union is, to so interpret the Constitution, and so shape the laws and so administer them, that human liberty, equal and exact Justice shall be dealt out to all, and impartially. These remarks are general, and not made with reference to the politics of the Orator.

We are under obligations to Moses Hale, for late Boston papers.

\$51,000 secured to Maine.
The most absurdly false and mean charge that has been made, is this:—That we have preferred against the Maine Members of Congress, is that they "have no influence at Washington," "no talent," they are "only cyphers," that "Maine has lost her position and respectability by reason of sending Republicans instead of Democrats to Congress." Such are the charges made, and with gross misstatements of fact, and with a gross misstatement of the position of the Maine members of Congress. Proof of the falsity and absurdity of such charges are to be found in almost every page of the official reports of the proceedings in both branches of Congress. For one of the Maine members of Congress, we call attention to the extreme pertinacity with which J. Clancy Jones, Buchanan's "Right Bower" in the House, Letcher, Jones of Tenn., Phillips and other leading Buchanan members sought to defeat the allowance of the Claims of Maine; to what subterfuges and tactics they resorted to trip up Washington and deny Maine her just rights. That Washington fought long and well against "the beast of Ephesus," the most talented and skillful of Buchanan's tacticians, and conquered them at last. He, aided efficiently by Mr. Morse, sustained the Senate amendments, and defeated the Buchanan amendments. Mr. Weston, the Commissioner of Maine on these claims at Washington, had prepared this case with his well known ability and clearness. Senators Hamilton and Fessenden took issue in charge before the Senate Committee, and would not let the Committee alone until it had incorporated amendments into the civil appropriation bill recognizing and paying the claims of Maine. The committee unanimously reported them to the Senate, and our Senators took good care to have them adopted by the Senate. They were unanimously adopted by the Senate. So much for the "cyphers," the two members of "no influence" from Maine in the Senate! The bill with these amendments was duly reported in the House and came up in committee of the whole under the kind and anxious care of J. Clancy Jones, Esq. The administration members did their best, let themselves out, their full length, to defeat the amendments to pay these claims. Propositions to pay interest to other States on claims were defeated in the same bill on the same day. The administration leaders called loudly on their majority in the House to vote these amendments down. Phillips cried out, "Let them alone, let them alone, let them alone." He threatened to "spot" the men on his side of the House who voted for the claims. It was tantamount to saying—"these black Republican members from Maine shall not have a dollar of their claims, not they!" And the meanest of all the tricks of the administration was that of Jones, who, after finding that Washington would carry the day, offered an amendment that the amount found due to Maine shall be credited to Maine in offset for Maine's portion of the Surplus Revenue! What do ye say to this administration movement, ye Leconte organs in Maine? This movement serves to show the administration members and unscrupulousness of the friends of the Administration to defraud Maine of her just claims.

The Senate amendments were saved in the House, and Maine got over \$51,000 to replenish her treasury which the Sam Wells administration almost entirely exhausted! The administration members who said they "have no influence," "no talent," "only cyphers," the "Peter Funk" organs asserts.—[Bangor Jeffersonian.]

Maine Waking up to her True Interest.
The course adopted by the present Republican administration of Maine in providing for the settlement of the public land has been so far successful that a tide of emigration has been setting to the Aroostook all the season, and the present month of June has witnessed large crowds of people flocking to the coast, and in some of the townships in that region every lot has been taken up and improvements are going on.

The Land Agent, Noah Barker, Esq., has recently made his quarterly report to the Governor and Council now in session, and what he had done and what he has found necessary, in a recent visit to the Aroostook, to have done in order that people may be made acquainted with the extent and value of the land in that region.
An order has been passed authorizing the Land Agent to make and publish a large plan of the Public Domain including the entire northern portion of the State, on a scale which will give each township a surface of about four inches square, including all the lakes, streams, rivers, public roads, &c.

It seems very desirable, so far as it can be done, that the slate quarries and iron deposits in Piscataquis county should be laid down upon this map, even though there has been no thorough survey. The facts which are known of quarries that are worked ought certainly to appear. The settlement of the public land now going on is a good thing, and an honor to the administration of the State, but the unfolding the natural wealth of Maine in slate and iron and marble and free stone is a matter of at least equal importance as serving to diversify labor and increase the means of profitable business.

The Land Agent has been directed to cause several new townships to be located for settlers.
The Aroostook county embraces an area of one hundred and sixty-five townships of six miles square as stated in debate in the Legislature last winter. This is an area about as large as the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to have this whole region peopled with an intelligent, thriving, prosperous and happy people is now one of the great enterprises which attracts attention and secures effort.—[Kennebec Journal.]

Letter from Augusta, Me.
Augusta July 1, 1858.
The Democratic Convention, which was held in this city yesterday, was certainly quite respectable in its number and appearance, and quite as harmonious and spirited as most Democratic Conventions in the palmy days of the party. Although their prospects in the State are very probably hopeless, I am inclined to think they will make a strong stand at the coming election than last year.

The liquor war is again in issue, and will call out a good many of the untutored who pretend to be disinterested with the mode of submitting the question of prohibition to the people. Mr. Smith's speech of acceptance, a sketch of which you have given your readers, was rather more strongly marked by party bitterness than by statesmanlike breadth of thought, but it was spoken with apparent honesty, and was well received by the Convention.

The last speech, by Marcellus Emery of the Bangor Union, for brutality and obscenity exceeded all the speeches to which I have ever listened. I think the better part of the Convention were ashamed of it. Those of the editorial fraternity present felt outraged by it, and so expressed themselves.—[Boston Journal.]

Tremont, July 7th, 1858.
The building occupied by the Tremont Post Office, and owned by our very popular Post Master W. Guphill, Esq., was set on fire Friday Evening, the 2d inst., and with its contents, was entirely consumed. The mail for Swans Island and Newport was destroyed. Together with some mail not distributed, for citizens here. This was supposed to have been done, for the purpose of injuring Mr. G., and we understand, he has evidence sufficient to justify him in taking out a warrant for the arrest of a person in this place.

GEN LANE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat states that it is the general impression at Lawrence that the decision of the Court in Lane's case will be justifiable homicide.

Don't Dismish in the Free States.
Modern Democracy only flourishes on the soil of despotism. As soon as you come within sound of the slave driver's whip, you come into the regions of Democracy. From the States that have schools and free labor, there are in the house of Representatives, 51 Republicans and only 53 Democrats. Of these 53 Democrats, about one half are hesitating whether to go on in sustaining the despotism of the Administration, or to apply the check-rein. On the reference of Mr. Hays' report, 29 Democrats of the Free States, went with the President, and 22 against him. Two more were absent. Allowing that this is a fair test of the parties, there are, in all the Free States, 113 Representatives against the Administration, and 69 in its favor. In other words, the President has the various corrupt agencies of which he is master, to buy up one of five of all the Representatives of the Free States; among the people the proportion is not so great. But if the Irish masses continue faithful to the despotism which the President seeks to establish it is possible that he may have about one in every six of the voters of the Free States.—For his other supporters he must look to the Lords of the Lash.—[Toledo Blade.]

MID-SHILL CLAIMS. The Miners and Working men of California who support Broderick in his opposition to the Administration, are already organizing the "Mid-shill Club." [New York Evening Post.]
It will be remembered that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, in his speech in the Senate has stigmatized laboring men as the "mud-sills of society."

Mr. Rand, who is travelling with the "Davenport boys" was assaulted and knocked down in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening, by several young men who attempted to get possession of the boys. A general fight ensued and several persons were injured.—[Bangor Times.]

The History of our Southern Pacific Railroad.
It may not be generally known that, we are building a Pacific Railroad. It is rather an airy, unsubstantial structure, the rails being laid nowhere except in the imagination; but it has already cost up a good deal of money.
The bill was taken about four years ago.—As our Government is the only one which legislates always for the South and never for the North, it was a foregone conclusion that the Railroad must be a Southern Railroad.—It must connect with Charleston and Mobile and New Orleans, Philadelphia, and must link the States which talk of forming a Southern Confederacy to California and the Pacific Coast.

We began by sending out a corps of Army Officers to survey the Southern Route. To be sure, the country was deluged with the idea that they were going to survey all the routes, Northern as well as Southern. But they had their own instructions from the Secretary of War, (a Mississippiian) and the published report of the Survey shows what they did. The first route they surveyed was a route through Texas. The third route they surveyed was a route through Texas. And so on to the end of the dozen routes, with but few exceptions, being a route through Texas. This Texas route took out of the Treasury about \$1,000,000.

The next step was the Surveys. Printed they were in seven magnificent volumes, with colored engravings, diagrams, etchings, colored lithographs, pictures of red Indians and green cactuses, fishes, lizards and the like, every road on the line having a chance to get his portrait taken at the Government expense.—These seven magnificent volumes (of which every library should have an odd one and no library in the country a full set) cost about \$750,000.

Unfortunately for the route, there was but one point in which the Surveys agreed.—That was that there was no feasible route anywhere so far South, in Uncle Sam's domain, for a Railroad.

Any Government but ours would have knocked under to this necessity, and consented to build the road further North. But the genius of our institutions rose superior to the dilemma. If we could not have a Southern Pacific Railroad issuing from our territory, we might build one around the outside of it. Acting upon this brilliant idea, we sent Gen. Gadsden down to Mexico to buy a strip of land from Santa Anna to build our Pacific Railroad in.

The General was eminently successful.—He bought a strip of country consisting of sandy desert, largely diversified with rocks, too barren of vegetation to support a man, to support a field mouse—all for the moderate sum of \$10,000,000.

The Mexicans, as is their custom, when any money comes into their country, immediately fell to fighting for it. They have already had nine revolutions in consequence, and will about exhaust the supply of a tenth, which will be about the end of the world, as far as Mexico being chiefly afforded at a million or so apiece.

We do not remember whether it was at this time, or previously, that Government made the discovery that even Camels cannot live without water more than ten days or a fortnight. The journey to Santa Francisco in that time could not be done by Camel, but that after all was a hump. Water must be had, after all, and at any cost. Fortunately for the Pacific Railroad, Geography had provided a camel for the purpose, and it was not long before the camel had been turned the fact to account. The Artesian Wells, a thousand feet or so deep, we must have Artesian Wells. Frenchmen and augurs were called to the relief of the Camels, and the boring began. Little water, but money flowed therefrom, say about \$250,000.

It is impossible to have a well regulated sandy desert, where the rights of Camels, Artesian Wells, Frenchmen and the Pacific Railroad will be duly respected by the Indians and Buffaloes, unless you establish some sort of a Territorial Government. Hence the necessity of turning Santa Anna into a Territory. The bill lags, but it will pass, sooner or later, and perhaps after there is a Government there will be inhabitants. But whether there are or not, we surely should not grudge for the establishment of a Territorial Government to protect our Southern Pacific Railroad, the small sum of \$500,000.

The condition of the Southern Pacific Railroad may there be said to stand, so far as EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES, \$13,000,000. As yet, sundry Camels and Artesian Wells, seven volumes of Surveys, Santa Anna, and some Arabs. Let us captions. Northern remark that this \$13,000,000 would have built the Railroad from St. Louis or St. Paul westward some hundred miles already. That might have been done, but there then would be the Southern Pacific Railroad.

And now matters have so far progressed that we sat about building a Wagon Road—preliminary to hauling material for the Railroad—putting it as near as possible to the extreme Southern verge of our territory.—As yet, the enterprise and its branches Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purpose. But here arises another difficulty. In a desert there is no water. Without water settlements are impracticable, horses perish, and even Army Surveys cannot live. The Cabinet cogitated. Another brilliant idea met the emergency. Camels! Away went the camels, and they were sent across the "billowy ocean" on a pilgrimage to Mexico, and a four through Egypt in pursuit of Camels to build the Pacific Railroad with.

Back he came with a cargo of Camels of all sorts and sizes—the Arabian Camel, the Indian Camel, the Camel of Asia Minor, and the Camel of the East. They were all humped and single humped, and the no-humped at all. They were used on the back of the ship and carefully attended by Arab grooms and negro waiters. Some, devoid of enthusiasm for Internal Improvements, had the preference to die of sickness, but a dozen or two were sent safely ashore at Alveston and forwarded into central Texas to commence on the line of the Pacific Railroad. They cost, say \$250,000.

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MID-SHILL CLAIMS. The Miners and Working men of California who support Broderick in his opposition to the Administration, are already organizing the "Mid-shill Club." [New York Evening Post.]
It will be remembered that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, in his speech in the Senate has stigmatized laboring men as the "mud-sills of society."

Mr. Rand, who is travelling with the "Davenport boys" was assaulted and knocked down in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening, by several young men who attempted to get possession of the boys. A general fight ensued and several persons were injured.—[Bangor Times.]

LOCAL ITEMS.
THE FIFTH AT PENOBSCOT.—The Ladies of Penobscot celebrated the birthday of our National Independence by holding a Fair and Levee, in connection with the services of laying the corner stone of the new Methodist Meetinghouse.
The day was delightful, and the whole proceedings were in harmony with the beautiful weather, and the glorious appearance of nature.

Although hundreds were present in the morning, and strangers continued to arrive in large numbers until nightfall, there was no lack of the good things deemed so essential to the bodily comfort of those attending. Strangers award all praise to the taste and skill displayed by those ladies who had charge of the celebration, and in the abundance provided for the occasion, and the table arrangements.

The services of laying the corner stone of a Methodist Meetinghouse, at Northern Bay village, was superintended by Rev. A. R. Soule, Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Jones, Bryant and others. The address was by Mr. Jones, and was an exceedingly happy, and eloquent one, adding much to his already high reputation. The proceeds of the Fair and Levee are to be appropriated to the decoration of the new church. SECTOR.

Dr. William Henderson of Bucksport, Maine, extracted on the 4th of July last, by a Surgical operation, from the cavity of the Abdomen of Miss Nancy J. Shut of Stacktown Maine, eleven gallons of water. The liquid has been gradually accumulating for four or five years. She bore the operation well, and when done she felt so light that she could almost fly.
It is believed by the writer that this is the largest quantity of fluid that has ever been taken from any person at one operation in the United States.

A small vessel called the Gen. Jackson, of Gouldsboro' came in here from Rockland, Thursday evening, manned by one James Good, and his son Charles. They had supplied themselves with Rum and as a consequence had a quarrel, in the course of which the old man used a hatchet upon the head of Charles, inflicting eleven bad cuts upon his head. His wounds were dressed Friday P. M. and his situation though critical made comfortable. He is now doing well. TREMONT.

ACCIDENT. The Schooner Madagascar from Boston for St. George, N. B., arrived here Saturday the 3d, with the loss of a man, and the foretopmast carried away. When near Titman, Mr. Judathan Leland was sent up to furl sail, when the foretopmast having become rotten in the cap, gave way, throwing him overboard and killing him, so far as the crew on board could judge, instantly. Every exertion was made to get the body, but it sank before the boat reached the spot where the accident occurred. Mr. Leland lived in Trenton, and leaves a wife and one child.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—A fire has been burning in the South East part of Bluehill, for some days, and has done considerable damage. At McGard's stream three or four lumbering camps were consumed, with all the fixtures, such as sleds, &c., with farming tools which had been used in getting in crops in the vicinity, on a number of farms. Two or three fields of grain entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at a thousand dollars.

HEADACHE AND CATARRH SUFF.—There is no need of having headache; if you are afflicted with it just go and purchase a box of Duran's Catarrh Snuff. We have tried it, found it a certain remedy. Thursday afternoon Mr. David Morse came into our office and stated that he had been confined to his bed all the forenoon with sick headache. A liberal pinch of the aforesaid snuff completely removed the pain, and he "went on his way rejoicing."

STABBING AFFAIR.—Two men got into a quarrel on Saturday night last, in Dillard Town, so called, on the Bucksport road, and one of them by the name of George Floyd stabbed with a jackknife Mr. Sargent, in the abdomen, injuring him so seriously as to endanger his life.

At a Republican Caucus in Sullivan, July 3d, A. B. Perry, Thomas B. Hill, and Cyrus Emery were chosen delegates to the congressional Convention. O. H. Perry, J. B. Johnson, and John U. Hill to the County Convention—and John U. Hill, Simon Simpson, and E. H. Lyman Town Committee.

THE FIFTH AT WINTER HARBOR.—An Orator was delivered at Winter Harbor the 5th inst. A Bell was put into the Meeting House in Summerville, which, we may expect, will speak to the good people of the Island every Sabbath Morning. NATIVE.

A LARGE HAIL.—There was caught in one scene, at Bar Harbor, Mr. Desert, in one night last week, sixty five bbls of mackerel. The next night ten bbls. were caught in the same scene.

A mad dog was killed on Sunday in Bangor, before he had bitten any one.—Portland Advertiser.
Only half true, friend Advertiser.—The dog was killed—but he was not mad.—[Whig.]
Two dogs were killed down here one morning before breakfast, for not being mad.—Keep the story going, it almost equals a bare story.

A mail route is established from North Castine to Sedgewick, 15 miles, over which there is to be service every three times a week, passing through West Brooksville, South Brooksville, and Brooksville.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

Our Devil picked up a silver thimble on the office floor last Tuesday Morning. Who does it belong to? say quick.

HOT WEATHER. The thermometer stood at 92° in the shade at 2 o'clock yesterday.

Despatches from Newfoundland state that nothing has yet been heard there from the telegraphic Cable, now over due.

FOREIGN NEWS.
St. Johns, N. F., July 3.
The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 23d ult., was off Cape Race at 11 A. M. yesterday (2d).
She brings off 70 cabin and 220 storage passengers; experienced strong Westerly gales and entire passage.
The case of Gough, for libel, resulted in favor of Gough; Less retracting charges.

The London Star gives rumors that Dallas expressed satisfaction with the arrangements of England on the Crimean question.
Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving the loss of several thousand pounds.

The state prosecutions against two booksellers for circulating a libel against Napoleon, ended in an explanation from them and a condition of verdict not guilty.
The case of Gough, for libel, resulted in favor of Gough; Less retracting charges.

It is rumored that Peltry will soon return from his London mission. Latest report gives succession to Droyndel

